REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. Agency Use Only (Leave blank)	Only (Leave blank). 2. Report Date. 3. Report Type and Dates Covered.		vered.	
	1990	Abstract		
4. Title and Subtitle.		5. Fun	ding Numbers.	
Process Studies of the Complex Mesoscale Circulation Observed Western Mediterranean Sea		eved in the Program	n Element No. 62435N	
		Project	_{No.} RM35G84	
6. Author(s). George Heburn		Task No		
		Accessi	on No DN256002	
7. Performing Organization Name	e(s) and Address(es).	8. Perf	orming Organization	
Naval Oceanographic and Atmospheric Research Laboratory			ort Number.	
Stennis Space Center, MS 39529-5004		A	AB 91:323:002	
9. Sponsoring/Monitoring Agency	Name(s) and Address(es).		onsoring/Monitoring Agency	
Naval Oceanographic and Atmo	Naval Oceanographic and Atmospheric Research Laboratory		Report Number.	
Stennis Space Center, MS 39529-5004		A	В 91:323:002	
11. Supplementary Notes.			DTIC	
	ur L'exploration Scientifique D	e La Mer Mediterranee	ELECTE DEC 0 4 1990	
Approved for public release;	distribution is unlimited.		io D	
13. Abstract (Maximum 200 words				
dependent. This is in stark limited in situ observations in time nor space, and result A series of process studies date the dynamics controllin primitive equations model. inflow/outflow mass flux and are qualitatively similar to mesoscale variability observed Adding additional complexiting graphy; realistic non-climate However, with the more compleobserved mesoscale variability to the specified forcing can can explain all the variability of the observed of t	the Mediterranean Sea reveal excontrast to the simple idealizes. These pre-satellite studies ted in overly smooth idealized susing a hierarchy of numerical general ted in the simplest version is a oddor density variations. The resolute in the remotely-sensed dataies, such as multiple layers and it wind stress, etc., increated models, it becomes increasity will not be forthcoming. But he ascertained. The results the lity and ain most cases a combining later.	ded flow patterns presented in were based on collections of flow patterns. It ocean models has been underto the numerical models used are increative layer, reduced gravitishing but do not help to understown, but do not help to understown allowing for baroclinical singly adds to the realism of night evident that simple explaintly a systematic series of process of date reveal that no singly nation of forcing mechanisms.	n historical studies based on data which were not synoptic aken in an attempt to tlueivariations of a multilayered ty model forced by winds, on yields flow patterns which and the highly time-dependent coinstabilities bottom topothe numerical simulations nations for the causes of the ss studies, various responses e forcing mechanism by itself are required to produce a	
14. Subject Terms. (U) Tactical Scale Models; (U) Ocean Models; (U) Acoustic Models		Models	15. Number of Pages.	
			16. Price Code.	
17. Security Classification of Report.	18. Security Classification of This Page.	19. Security Classification of Abstract.	20. Limitation of Abstract.	
Unclassified	Unclassified	Unclassified	SAR	

122.

Process Studies of the Complex Mesoscale Circulation Observed in the Western Mediterranean Sea

George W. HEBURN

Naval Oceanographic & Atmospheric Research Laboratory Stennis Space Center, MS (U.S.A.)

Satellite observations of the Mediterranean Sea reveal extremely complex circulation patterns which are highly time-dependent. This is in stark contrast to the simple idealized flow patterns presented in historical studies based on limited in-situ observations. These pre-satellite studies were based on collections of data which were not synoptic in time nor space and resulted in overly smooth idealized flow patterns.

A series of process studies using a hierarchy of numerical ocean models has been undertaken in an attempt to illucidate the dynamics controlling the observed circulation. The numerical models used are variations of a multi-layered primitive equations model. The simplest version is a one-active layer, reduced gravity model forced by winds, inflow/outflow mass flux and/or density variations. The results from this simplest version yields flow patterns which are qualitatively similar to the historical representations, but do not help to understand the highly time-dependent mesoscale variability observed in the remotely-sensed data.

Adding additional complexities, such as multiple layers and thus allowing for baroclinic instabilities; bottom topography; realistic non-climatic wind stress, etc., increasingly adds to the realism of the numerical simulations. Bovever, with the more complex models, it becomes increasingly evident that simple explanations for the causes of the observed mesoscale variability will not be forthcoming. By a systematic series of process studies, various responses to the specified forcing can be ascertained. The results to date reveal that no single forcing mechanism by itself can explain all the variability and in most cases a combination of forcing mechanisms are required to produce a simulation of the observed circulation patterns.



(cont)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Accesion For	
Mathematical models: Leosti data;	.	NTIS CRA&I DTIC TAB Unannounced Justification	ט ט ט
Fluirate/water thow.	1	By	y Codes
		Dist Avail a	a lugor ecial
		DOCUMEN	ATLESS INPUT